

The Carroll Free Press

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1854

TRIPP & MOY,

Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum in advance;
Two Dollars, if not paid within the year.

RATE OF ADVERTISING:

One square three weeks, or less,	\$1.00
each subsequent insertion,	25
three months,	2.50
six months,	4.00
one year,	6.00
fourth column, per year,	10.00
half	15.00
25	20.00

For lines or less of solid Brevier will be considered a square.

Job-Printing in its various branches, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, on short notice.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered willing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office in which they are sent, they are held responsible if they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without notifying the publisher, and the paper is sent to a former address, they are held responsible.

Government.

We were taught in our earlier days that, all Good Governments were intended to protect the rights and secure the benefits and blessings of life to the governed. But from an examination of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as recently given in the National Intelligencer, we are almost forced to the conclusion that this beauty of an Administration, has gone back into the Van Buren track, viz: that the Government is for itself alone, and the dear people must take care of themselves. For that officer politely informs the House of Representatives, convened that the further little sum of nearly FORTY-TWO MILLIONS will be required in addition to the nineteen millions of dollars already appropriated for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1855—making the entire expenses of the Government, for that year to amount to more than SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

These figures seem indeed enormous, and and doubtless could be lowered by many millions of dollars, if the government were managed in its different departments, with a more rigorous and Republican-like economy. But so long as this incongruous mass of materials, that infest the atmosphere at Washington city, are held together, by the cohesive power of enormous public expenses to lessen.

This is our last issue for the year 1854. And in giving the retrospective view to the year, we recollect with a shudder that short, though dark and eventful period. We have heard of fires, from Portland to San Francisco, destroying its millions worth of property and some valuable lives. We have seen the unprecedented drought, that extended from East to West, and the money panic that followed, and that is still upon us, that extends from the West to the Eastern continent, clogging trade and crippling commerce. We have heard of rail road accidents, in such quick succession, and with such frightful collisions bringing death and awful suffering in their train till the blood chilled and ran more slowly. We have seen the pestilence sweep over the world, wiping out the earthly existence of thousands upon thousands. Whilst by fire and shipwreck the oceans, seas, and lakes, have swallowed their thousands, and still not glutted. And now all Europe is in one continued blaze of war. The shaggy Lion, and the Great Polar Bear are in mortal combat, to decide which shall sit at ease, in the Seraglio at Constantinople, and control the pale light of the Crescent Moon. And who can ever forget, that most perfect and powerful of political revolutions, that like a tornado, swept over the entire land, storming every accessible fortress of this treacherous Administration? Are these not events long to be remembered?

HARD TIMES.—It is truly a tight time in money matters. Notwithstanding the unusually high price of iron, the iron works in different sections are driven to the wall, for the want of means to carry on their business, and thereby throwing hundreds of men out of employment. What funds they already have invested, are locked up in the materials on hand, which cannot be placed in market on consequence of the Ohio River being so low that navigation has been suspended for many months past. And even when navigation is resumed, it will require some considerable time to get all the furnaces in full blast. Such a general dearth of business as now, along the Ohio River, has not probably been seen and felt since the steamboats first traversed its beautiful waters.

WRECKING BRIDGES.—It would be a source of gratification to the public generally, if this existing question were once disposed of forever, by the proper tribunal. Mr. Stanton, the Attorney for the State of Pennsylvania, has again renewed the war, by making two motions to the Supreme Court, one to obtain a writ of attachment against the officers of the company for contempt of Court; and the other a writ directing the Marshal to enforce the former decree of the Court for raising the bridges. These motions are doubtless to test the constitutionality of the late law of Congress, declaring the bridge, &c., an established post route. What has become of these motions we have not yet learned.

A. P. Butler is re-elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

Reviving the Slave Trade.

Several Southern papers have taken the Northern papers to task, for representing the South as favorable to a revival of the Slave Trade; yet every day we see new evidences of the truth of that representation. Henry A. Wise, the democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia, is committed to that measure, openly; and now we have, in a quarter that surprises us, an avowal that nothing will save Missouri, but a return to national piracy. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in speaking of the many escapes of slaves from that State says:

The aggressions upon us, of late, have been so wholesale and impudent in their character that, as above stated, the question is beginning to be seriously asked, what remedy are we to have against the wholesale thieving to which our citizens are subjected?

So far as we are personally concerned, we do not ask sympathy for our losses in this line. We were weak enough two years ago to buy a negro man in Kentucky on his own and his white friends' entreaties, to bring him to St. Louis where his 'beloved wife' was. We bought him, paid for him, and brought him here—and hugged ourselves for having a humane heart that pitied the sorrows even of a poor darkey, who was 'separated from the wife of his bosom.' But in a few brief weeks, the grateful and affectionate Kentucky darkey fled from the coveted embraces of his 'dear wife,' and sought refuge in the more loving arms of Chicago Abolitionists. We have had no attack of nigger humanity since, and feel ourselves cured for life. But others take the matter more hardily. The editor of the Republican, for instance, in a savage article, last Sunday, proposes that an enlarged police shall be raised to keep his own and other people's niggers from running off. It will be a very large police that shall stand guard from Cairo to Keokuk, on the Mississippi river, and from the Mississippi to the Missouri along the Iowa line—and the expense of this enlarged police will be very great. Who will pay for it? Slave property only, every man will say, must be taxed for the protection of slave property. But lay the tax thus, and it will be too heavy to be borne. Slavery will be eaten up by the expense of sustaining it. Some other cheaper remedy, as well as more certain, must be found.

We have our views in regard to this matter, and if our amiable friends will allow us to give them, without denouncing us as a Free Soiler or a 'prater,' we will proceed, as follows:

There is just enough slavery in Missouri to prevent the influx of free labor and free capital into the State, but not enough slaves to do the thousandth part of the work which should be done in it, as a slave state. We are neither cold nor hot—but lukewarm.

Now, either let us have no slavery at all, or great deal more slavery; and as the policy of the Federal Government has been radically changed by the Nebraska bill, and slavery is implicitly endorsed as an institution entitled to be spread equally with Freedom, we vote for MORE SLAVERY IN MISSOURI. We have enough to spoil it as a free State—give us enough to make it truly valuable as a slave State.

It may be said, that this is sooner said than done. None of the slave States have an over supply of slaves. All are calling for and needing more.

There is one mode only of meeting this difficulty. Abolish the existing laws against the slave trade, and regulate it henceforth and license it. The poor barbarians of Africa will be rapidly benefited and thoroughly Christianized by the operation. In fact it is only through slavery that the African has ever had a ray of light, of reason, or of religion poured into his darkened mind. It was the penalties against the slave trade that made it horrible. Make it legal and respectable, and then we can have plenty of niggers for our own use, and can spare Chicago as many as her citizens wish to steal.

We are in earnest about this matter, and wait with impatience to hear what our Douglas and Atchison Nebraska bill friends will have to say about it. Will have the courage to get on our platform and be consistent with themselves, or not?

Indiana Free Banks.

The condition of the currency just at this time is a matter of some interest. It appears a convention of the specie-paying Indiana Free Banks was held at Indianapolis on the 14th and 15th inst., and as most of our readers are firmly of the opinion that there is no such thing as a specie-paying Bank of any kind in Indiana, we submit a list of those (31 in number that claim 'never, at any time, under any circumstances, to have refused to redeem their issues in coin.' The list of specie-paying Free Banks, as given by the Convention, is as follows:

Hoosier Bank, Logansport, Prairie City B'k Terre Haute, Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte, Granger Bank, Lafayette, Western Bank Plymouth, Canal Bank, Evansville, Fayette Co Bank, Connersville, La Grange Bank, La Grange Bank of a Michigan City, Bank of Syracuse, Cambridge City Bank, Bank of Rockville, Salem Bank, Bank of Monticello, Central Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana Bank, Madison, Bank of Salem, Bank of Goshen, Kentucky Stock Bank, Farmers' Bank Westfield, Bank of Warsaw, Kalamazoo Bank, Bank of Peola, Bank of Mount Vernon, Traders' B'k, Indianapolis, Bank of Elkhart, Crescent City Bank, Merchants and Mechanics Bank, New Albany, Bank of the Capital, Indianapolis, New York and Virginia State Stock Bank Indianapolis, Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Indianapolis.

The Convention represent the liabilities and resources of the above 31 Banks to be as follows:

Aggregate capital stock at this time,	\$1,966,315 00
Specie and Eastern Exchange,	554,479 00
Currency and other Bank balances	523,047 00
Bills discounted	1,242,264 00
Circulation outstanding	1,248,405 00

We take pleasure in laying the above facts before the public, and add, on the authority of the published proceedings of the Convention, that the stockholders of these several Banks are able to protect their outstanding circulation without resort to the stocks deposited with the Auditor of State—O. S. Journal.

Only 1,060 of the Revolutionary heroes now remain on the pension rolls—328 having shuffled off this mortal coil since the previous report. It has been suggested, that when official information is received of the decease of the last of this heroic band, the President should issue a proclamation, requesting a general public observance of a day set apart to do honor to their bravery and heroism.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived on the 6th inst.

The Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The Washington left Southampton for N. Y. on the 6th.

The Baltic has 100 passengers and a cargo valued at \$600,000.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. Frequent sorties are reported and the Russians were generally repulsed without much loss on either side.

The Allies were continually receiving reinforcements and were mainly engaged in strengthening their positions.

The chief interest of the news is contained in the negotiations which had become complicated and of vast importance.

A treaty of Alliance between Austria, France and England was signed at Vienna, binding, it is supposed Austria to declare war against Russia within one month and England and France to guarantee against invasion or insurrection. Austria calls on the German States to support her with federal troops, but Russian influences are at work in opposition to this.

Commercial letters assert that Austria entered into this treaty unwillingly, but consented to it in preference to breaking entirely with the Western powers.

Nesselrode has published a letter; defining the four terms on which Russia will accept peace, namely, A joint protectorate of the five powers over the Christians in Turkey; a like protection over the Principality, subject to existing Russian treaties; the revision of the treaty of 1841 to which Russia will assent, if the Sultan will; and the navigation of the Danube.

Prussia and all the Germanic States were hastily putting all their armies on a war footing. It is said that Omar Pasha is about to embark for the Crimea.

Admiral Hamelin had resigned the command of the French squadrons in the Black Sea, and returned to France.

The remainder of the French troops in Greece had been ordered to the Crimea.

A Proposition for the augmentation of the British army to the extent of 36,000 men is to be submitted to Parliament.

The Spanish Chambers have decided to support the present dynasty.

The ministry resigned upon some trifling financial defeat, but consented to resume their office.

The latest Intelligence, how ever, is in effect that the crisis is continued, and Espartero had advised the Queen to send for Madoz and Elorza to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Soule had arrived at Madrid.

The Danish Ministry had resigned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.

The Session was pro forma and without transacting any business they adjourned over till Tuesday.

Col. Steptoe was yesterday confirmed as Governor of Utah upon the assurance that he would resign his commission to the army.

The bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department Ocean Mail service for the year ending June 30th, 1854 was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Fuller offered a resolution directing the President to open a correspondence with the British government with a view to the erection of a light house at Cape Race, the United States government sharing in the expense. The resolution was favored by Culling and Chandler, and opposed by Smith and McMillen. It was passed 78 against 52.

HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of Treasury covering the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1854. Ordered printed.

The resolution to print 1,000 extra copies offered by Mr. Robbins was referred to the printing committee.

The House passed the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia and reforming and improving the same.

The House then went into committee on private bills passed one, and adjourned till Tuesday.

RESULT OF GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.—At every gubernatorial election which has taken place in the Free States, during the present year, the Administration has been defeated, with the single exception of New Hampshire. The old Granite State will redeem herself next spring. The new Governors are as follows:

New York—Myron H. Clark, Whig.
Pennsylvania—James Pollock, Whig.
Massachusetts—Henry J. Gardner, K. N.
Main—Anson P. Morrill, A. N. D.
Connecticut—Henry Dutton, Whig.
Michigan—Kingsley S. Bingham, Rep.
Iowa—James W. Grimes, Whig.
Vermont—Stephen Royce, Whig.
Rhode Island—Wm. W. Hopkins, Whig.

Seven of the nine above named States had Democratic Governors last year.—Dayton Gaz.

ANOTHER WARD CASE.—They have had a Mat. Ward affair in Virginia. A Dr. Thompson was tried for murdering a Miss Pharr, a lady to whom he was engaged, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, by administering strychnine. The testimony was very strong against him, and the people generally had no doubt of his guilt, but a jury somewhat similar to that which sat in the Ward case was secured and he was acquitted. Intense excitement had been produced and scenes like those witnessed in Kentucky followed. The accused fled for parts unknown, and several public meetings have been held, at one of which, in Greenbrier county, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it will be the stern duty of any community into which Dr. Thompson should come to immediately lynch him.

Resolved, That if he come here, we the people of Greenbrier, will lynch him.

The Government of Nicaragua does not acquiesce in the proposed colonization of the Mosquito Territory by the Company under Col. Kinney, and will probably interpose a foreign force to prevent the same. She never has recognized the sovereignty of the King of the Mosquitoes, and she insists to the expedition an unfriendly and filibustering purpose—an intention to set up in her own territory a jurisdiction independent of hers.

In Russia, the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with charcoal dust, (powdered charcoal), which is found to increase the intensity of the light.

George W. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, has recently taken unto himself a wife. She is a Parisian by birth, and the marriage was consummated in Paris.

Church Debts.

We learn that Dr. Scott, of New Orleans, has been laboring in San Francisco—that a Presbyterian church has been organized—that \$300,000 have been subscribed towards the erection of an edifice for public worship—and that he has promised to return and take charge of the congregation, in case the building is completed entirely free from debt. This is an important condition which he does well to insist on. If the debt is not paid before he takes charge of the congregation, it may never take half a generation, in the hope that they will one day receive such an accession to their numbers that they can easily pay it off; while the debt hangs over their heads it will deter people from joining them, and the disappointment will be charged on Dr. Scott. It may not be amiss to say to young ministers, never take charge of a congregation which is deeply in debt for its meeting house. It will operate against your comfort and usefulness in the most possible way; and if, at length, you are not sacrificed, you will come off better than many others in a like case. If after you have taken charge of it, a congregation has to build, insist upon it that they build according to their means. When they have become more numerous and wealthy, it will be easy for them to build another house, and if they have a taste for a little ornament, they may then safely indulge it. If they go in debt to build a superb meeting house at first, it will be like a barn in ten years, or it will be out of fashion. In a town or city, it is easier to raise subscriptions to build three churches than to pay a debt on one already built. The reader can tell why it is so without much philosophy.

Since writing the above, we have met with the following *opros* remarks which originally appeared in an Episcopal journal:

"The custom of vacant parishes hunting throughout the country for a popular preacher, not for the purpose of having the gospel so preached as to convert souls, but so preached as to pay their debts, by drawing in the multitude, is a disgraceful practice, which deserves and should receive the reprobation of every man who makes any pretensions to religion."

Ministers—popular ministers—should set their face like a flint against such a perversion of the pastoral office. Laymen should learn that, while in the service of their Divine Master, though ministers may be regarded as pack-horses, to carry all that is put upon them even to the last ounce, they are not race-horses to run over the popular course for the purpose of securing for an extravagant or a stingy congregation, a 'sweetstake' sufficient to sweep away the debts which lie on their church property.—Pittsburgh Preacher.

THE BEALE CASE.—A friend from Philadelphia informs us, that very little doubt is entertained there of the guilt of BEALE, the Dentist, and gives us a picture of his villainy. A responsible correspondent of the [Evening Post] expresses the same opinion. He writes:

"A large majority of our fellow citizens believe the verdict a righteous one, and that it should not be disturbed or reversed by pardoning the offender."

"It will be recollected that the District Attorney offered to prove other acts of a licentious character on the part of Dr. BEALE, towards females under the influence of ether—"

"It is no secret here what this evidence would have been, had it been legally admissible. Two married ladies were present in the court room, and their husbands, prepared to testify to attempts at rape by Dr. BEALE upon their persons whilst seated at his operating chair. One of them was saved from violation by being seized with a fit of vomiting at the nick of time, which poured the contents of her stomach over the pained Dentist's person."

"The above I have the best authority for stating as facts. In addition, I may mention a rumor, which is very generally believed here, that indecent liberties, taken by Dr. B. with another female, were followed by horse-whipping, which he received from the person under whose protection she was living. The name of this person is freely given; but it need not appear in print."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The receipts of 1854, inclusive of previous balance on hand amount to \$6,424,068. The expenditure amount to \$544,063. The excess of surplus over last year is \$516,511. The increase of canal tolls is \$4,000 dollars. The State debt is about 40,000,000 dollars, but the finance appear to be in an improved condition.

The Cashier of the State Bank of Indiana gives notice that a counterfeit \$10 Indiana State Bank bill has lately been seen, which is very well executed, but is too dark in the engraving, and the numbering on both sides is by the same hand, which is never the same in the genuine bills. This was on the Lafayette branch.

The Sandusky Register had been shown a new counterfeit \$10 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Orwell, Vermont, quite different from the counterfeit of the same denomination mentioned in the latest detectors. The engraving is coarsely done, and the paper is of a very inferior quality. In its general execution and appearance, it bears very little resemblance to the genuine. The word Orwell in the defect the bottom of the bill is wrongly spelt, with one l instead of two, and by an observation of this error, the spurious bill can be readily detected, even by those not familiar with the appearance of the original.

The Northern Light has arrived at N. Y. with California dates to the 24th ult. The news is not important. The U. S. steamer Mississippi, had arrived at San Francisco with one week later dates from the Sandwich Islands. The Treaty had not yet been signed.

On Monday morning of last week, R. B. Carpenter, Esq. a distinguished lawyer of Covington, Ky., was shot in the streets of that city by a Mr. Perkins. Carpenter is thought to be dangerously wounded, but was still living at the date of the latest advices. The cause of the affair is said to have been improper overtures made by Carpenter to the wife of Perkins. Perkins was arrested, and gave bail in the requisite amount.

The Crusader announces that Father Gavazzi is soon to return to this country, for the purpose of resuming his lectures throughout the Union.

The distress among the operatives in New York is terrible. One half of the iron workers have been discharged, and the other half only work half time. Two-thirds of the printers are out of employment, and but 200 out of 1000 book-binders are retained. Build there have not one-eighth of the work now they had last year. Of 7,000 masons in the city only 1000 have work. Wages are \$1.50 per day instead of \$2 last year. One half of the tailors and two-thirds of the hatters are out of work, and 6,000 sewing women don't know where their next job will come from.

New Advertisements.

THE GREEK SLAVE!

BACCHANTE, VENUS, FLORA, HEBE, AND THE DANCING GIRL.

THE above celebrated Statues, together with fifteen statues in bronze, and several hundred magnificent oil paintings, form the collection of prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association at the first annual distribution, in January next. The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, Organized for the encouragement and promotion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan.

The Committee of Management have the pleasure of announcing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 30th of January next, on which occasion there will be distributed or allotted to members several hundred Works of Art, among which is the original and world-renowned Statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers, costing over five thousand dollars; and with the beautiful Statues of Venus, Bacchante, Hebe, Flora, and the Dancing Girl, and fifteen statues in bronze, imported from Paris; also, a large collection of oil paintings, comprising some of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.
The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to the Knickerbocker Magazine for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statues and Paintings which are to be allotted to members in January. Persons taking five memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines one year, and to six tickets in the distribution. Persons, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from New York. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year. Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky. The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Western office of the Association,) where superb granite buildings have been erected for it, and in whose spacious saloons the splendid collection of Statues and Paintings is exhibited. The advantages secured by becoming a member of this Association are—1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of a copy of the Magazine, and state the month with which they wish their Magazine to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country. Those who purchase Magazines at 25 cents each, will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Magazine alone. Illustrated Catalogues of the whole collection sent on application, free of charge. Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 58 Broadway, New York, and at No. 166 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio, Address, (at either office,) for membership.

C. L. DERBY, Secretary, C. A. & L. A.
C. A. Borge, Honorary Secretary, Carrollton, Ohio, of whom Memberships may also be obtained.
Dec. 28, 1854—3w.

THE MUSICAL WORLD FOR 1855.

Turns (invariably in advance) \$3.00
Two copies 5.00
Five 10.00

INSURANCE.—1. The choice of one of the following musical portraits, engraved on steel, neatly mailed on a roller, designed as the commencement of a Gallery of Musical Portraits; to be hung around every family piano.

1—Henriette Sontag, 5—Liszt,
2—Beethoven, 6—Schumann,
3—Weber, 7—Schubert,
4—Mendelssohn, 8—Wagner.

Of these portraits, that of the lamented Madame Sontag is particularly fine and particularly to be commended. Each subscriber on mailing his subscription will please state what portrait he chooses.

2. Fresh Music—four pages every week—which can be detached from the reading matter, is paginated annually \$1.70, and is worth to every subscriber at least \$12.00, setting aside the advantage of its superiority as the very pick of all the new music published.

3. Instructive Musical Reading—embracing a weekly condensed budget of news from all parts of the world; musical stories, biographies, etc., musical essays, criticisms.

4. Extensive General Reading—comprising original translations from the French and German; selections from new books and periodicals; also interesting original contributions.

Any person sending us a club of five subscribers shall receive a copy of the paper for a year and his choice of one of the above engravings.

All new subscriptions will be entered for the first of January, 1855, but the portraits now ready will be sent immediately to those first subscribers.

Any of our old subscribers whose year does not expire till after the first of January 1855, can also have their choice of these portraits by sending us their subscription a year in advance of such expiration.

RICHARD STOKES WILLS.
Ed. & Prop'r. 207 Broadway N. Y.

New Arrangement.

The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Carrollton, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the Drug Store of A. W. S. Stephenson, and is now receiving a large lot of drugs from the East, to be offered for sale, by him at the old establishment, at the lowest prices, for which they can be purchased in this section of country. All drugs warranted pure. Pure liquors for medical use always on hand—such as Alcohol, Whiskey, Brandy, Port and Sweet Wine, &c.

JOHN STERLING.
Carrollton O. Dec. 23, '54.

WHITE-LEAD, Red Lead, Litherage, and small paints of different descriptions.
J. STERLING.

COD LIVER OIL, Sweet Oil, Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, &c.
J. STERLING.

ALSO, Cosmetics, Hair-Dyes, Hair-Oils, &c.
For sale at the lowest figures. J. STERLING.

DR. Fitch's celebrated abdominal supporters
Trusses, Shoulder-braces for Ladies and Gents.
J. STERLING.

PATENT Medicines of the latest and most approved kinds, for sale at his establishment opposite the West door of the Court House.
J. STERLING.

CARROLL MILLS.
The undersigned has rented the Carroll Mills, owned by A. Atkinson, Esq. of Carrollton Ohio, and is prepared to execute country custom work, on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. All kinds of grain ground, and satisfaction rendered in every particular. Come along Farmers, you can get your grists home with you.
JOHN G. FLISHER.
Dec. 25, '54—3w.

MONEY FOUND!
WAS found on the public road, in the county of Carroll, in the year 1854, a small package of Bank Bills. No doubt the legal owner would be glad to recover the same, which he can do by identifying the same to the satisfaction of the subscriber in Harrison township, Carroll county, Ohio.
JOHN PRICE.
Dec. 28, '54—4.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!
Another lot of Kipp for sale, of a very fine texture and a beautiful finish. So come along, shoemakers and farmers, and I will give you a bargain in good leather, for I cannot be beat.
N. B. Five cents per pound for good Hide, in cash or leather, at my tannery.
J. W. YOUNG.
Nov. 9, 1854. if. Emma Vista Valley.

State of Ohio, Carroll County, &c.

Office of the Judges of Probate,
Carrollton, Dec. 14, 1854.

THE following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been filed in this office, and are set for hearing on Monday, the 30th day of January A. D. 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of, the filing and pendency of which Accounts and others interested will take notice, viz:

Final account of Horatio Roby, Guardian of Susanah B. Selby.
" " J. G. Unkfer et al Adm'r. d b son of Michael Crowl.
" " William Cameron, Administrator of Joseph Dayhoff.
" " William Baxter, Administrator of Isaac Wills.

First Part. " " H. A. Thompson, Guardian of minor heirs of James Graham.
Third Part. " " Samuel Albright, one of Executors of John Welch.
" " William Croston, Adm'r of Wm. W. Emery.

On the 18th of said month, will be heard the accounts of the following Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, viz:

Final account of Joseph Palmer, Ex'r of Jos. Palmer, First part. " " Henry Harkins, Adm'r of Aufhäuser heirs.
" " Samuel L. Ross, Adm'r, of William Murry.
" " Same, Adm'r of D. Brookman.

A. W. MORRISON, Probate Judge.
ESTATE OF JOHN DAVIS Deed.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed and qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Davis, deceased, late of Carroll county, Ohio.
GEO. McFARLAND.
December 28, 1854—3w.

ESTATE OF HENRY SHULTZ.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Henry Shultz, dec'd, late of Carroll county, Ohio.
Dec. 28 1854—3w. JACOB SHULTZ.

ESTATE OF FENTON LAWLER.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Fenton Lawler, dec'd, late of Carroll county Ohio.
Dec. 28 1854—3 w. JOHN BEATTY.

ESTATE OF JANE DANIEL.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jane Daniel, dec'd, late of